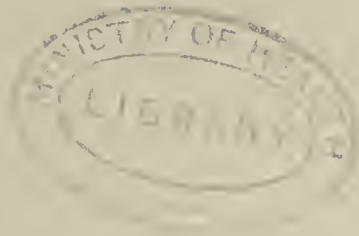


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LUTTERWORTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year 1925.

LUTTERWORTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year 1925.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health this Report is in some respects more comprehensive than has heretofore been customary, for it includes particulars of Public Health improvements which have been effected during the past five years. It also includes mortality and sickness statistics for that period.

As this is but one of fifteen Reports which I am submitting to as many Authorities its size and scope are necessarily more curtailed than would be the case were I merely acting for a single District.

The subjects dealt with are systematized under the following six headings:-

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Housing.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	46,701
Population Census, 1921.....	10,198
" Estimated, 1925.....	10,350

Physical Features & General Character of the Area.

The District which covers an area of 61 square miles consists chiefly of undulating grass land, being drained towards the North by affluents of the river Soar and to the South by

the Avon and its tributaries.

The geological formation is chiefly Lower Lias clay and limestone. To the West, Keuper formation, with red marl, predominates.

Number of families or separate occupiers of houses (1921)	2,605
Rateable Value	£81,268
Assessable "	£51,893
Sum represented by a penny rate	£216

Social Conditions.

The District is essentially agricultural, most of the land being grazed and 227 Milk-sellers being registered as Wholesale Traders or Producers.

On the industrial side, there are Hosiery Factories at Broughton Astley, Arnesby and Lutterworth, and also iron foundries at the last named. There is an Agricultural Implement Factory at North Kilworth and there are 72 Workshops, 14 of which are Bakehouses.

Vital Statistics.


Births, legitimate.	M. 84.	F. 93.	<u>Total</u> - 177
" illegitimate	" <u>1</u>	" <u>3</u>	" <u>4</u>
<u>Total:-</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>181</u>

Birth Rate	17.47
" " (1921 - 1925).....	18.5
" " for England & Wales (1925).	18.3

Deaths.....	M. 66.	F. 68.	<u>Total</u> - 134
Death Rate			9.7
"	"	(1921 - 1925).....	10.0
"	"	for England & Wales (1925).	12.2

Here as in most Rural Districts the age and sex distribution of the population is less favourable to a low death-rate than is that of the country as a whole. The death-rates have accordingly been corrected so as to allow for this.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.....	12 (all legitimate.
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Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births..... 66

" " " (1921 - 1925)..... 59

" " " for Eng. & Wales (1925).... 75

For the period of five years 3.8 per cent of the births were illegitimate.

Causes of Death in 1925.

Civilians only.

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
<u>All Causes</u>	<u>66.</u>	<u>68.</u>
Whooping Cough	2	-
Diphtheria	-	1
Influenza.....	1	2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	2	3
Other tuberculous diseases.....	1	-
Cancer, malignant disease.....	7	8
Rheumatic Fever	-	1
Diabetes	2	2
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.....	7	8
Heart Disease.....	9	11
Arterio sclerosis.....	4	2
Bronchitis	3	2
Pneumonia (all forms).....	7	2
Other respiratory diseases.....	1	1
Diarrhoea etc. (under 2 yrs.).....	-	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.....	1	-
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1	-
Acute and chronic Nephritis.....	2	1
Puerperal Sepsis.....	-	-
Other accidents and diseases of preg- nancy and parturition. }	-	1
Congenital debility & malformation } premature birth. }	5	1
Suicide.....	1	-
Other deaths from violence.....	1	3
Other defined diseases.....	9	17
Causes ill-defined or unknown.....	-	1

II. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or County Council:-

Tuberculosis, Maternity & Children's Hospital accommodation are controlled by the County Council and the matter is dealt with comprehensively in the County Report.

Fever. There are 8 Isolation Hospitals with a total of 85 beds, controlled by the Leicestershire Isolation Hospitals' Committee. Patients are sent to such hospitals as have beds available for the disease from which they are suffering. None of the hospitals is in this District.

Small Pox. There are two hospitals provided for the County as a whole.

Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) For Infectious Cases. - Motor ambulances are provided in connection with the Isolation Hospitals.
- (b) For Non-infectious Cases & Accident. - None under the District Council. The Leicester Royal Infirmary & other voluntary Organizations provide the necessary facilities.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. All under the County Council.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The Medical Officer of Health acts for this and fourteen other Districts in four counties. The Combined Districts cover 500 sq. miles and have a population of about 120,000. No office or clerical staff is provided.

The Sanitary Inspector, who is also Surveyor for this & the Monks Kirby Rural District, devotes the whole of his time to his official duties.

Professional Nursing in the Home. The County Council's Health Visitors visit cases in this District. There are 7 District Nurses serving eighteen parishes.

Midwives.

The supervision of Midwives is vested in the County Council.

Chemical Work. Analyses of foods and drugs are conducted by the County Analyst. The Medical Officer of Health analyses samples of water. Thirteen samples were analysed during 1925.

Legislation in Force.

Rye-laws with respect to New Buildings were adopted for the whole District in 1921. The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 was adopted in 1900. The Public Health Acts (Amendment Act) 1890, Part III, was adopted in 1893.

III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The town of Lutterworth possesses a public supply of good, but rather hard water. Although it is not laid on to all the houses it has, however, proved inadequate and it has been found necessary after an ordinary dry summer to turn it off every night. An application to utilize water from a source some 3 miles distant, was not sanctioned by the Ministry, the catchment area being unsatisfactory. I am of opinion that the existing supply if supplemented by water from springs at Mister-ton near by, would be ample for many years to come and that an application should be made for utilization of water from this source. As the shortage is bound to become increasingly accentuated I venture to hope that this matter will receive the prompt consideration of the Council and that it be referred to the Council's Consulting Engineers.

In the remainder of the District the supply is derived from wells, chiefly shallow wells, many of which are more or less contaminated. There are, however, many wells yielding fairly good water. Save in the village of Ullesthorpe, where there has been a pronounced shortage after dry weather, the yield, with few exceptions, is adequate.

I have in the past years advocated extension of the Derwent supply into South West Leicestershire. It is now,

however, too late to obtain water from this source.

During the year 2 out of 13 samples analysed were condemned. Three wells were closed, 6 were cleansed & repaired and in 4 instances the public supply was provided in lieu of well water.

Rivers and Streams:-

The town of Lutterworth possesses fairly adequate provision for the purification of sewage. The largest of the villages is Broughton Astley, and there sewage flows into the brook untreated. There are, however, no trade effluents in this or in any other village in the district. From most of the remaining villages, the large majority of which are very small, sewage has to flow through a considerable length of ditch where it undergoes partial purification before reaching the rivulet.

Drainage and Sewerage:-

Lutterworth is on the whole a well drained town the sewers being of socket pipes with a good fall to the farm, where the sewage is treated by Contact-beds and broad irrigation. The nature of the sewers in each parish is stated in a synopsis, which also includes other particulars required by the Ministry of Health.

Closet Accommodation:-

Approx. No. in District	(1) Privies	293
	(2) Pail closets	1241
	(3) Water closets	695
Privies (middens)	No. of new provided	nil
	No. repaired	nil
	No. converted to (a) pails (b) W.C's	10
		nil
Pails or earth closets	No. of new provided	23
	No. converted to W.C's	6
Water closets	No. of new provided	14

The Ministry requests that this Report should indicate whether conversion of privies to pail-closets or water-closets is proceeding on any definite policy with a view to the ultimate abolition of insanitary types of privy accommodation. In

common with all sanitarians with whose opinion we are acquainted I take the view that all privy-pits are insanitary. They are an anachronism and should be abolished in all villages where public scavenging is available. I am accordingly glad to be able to report some steady progress in this work during the past 5 years, the actual record being as follows:-

	1921	/22	/23	/24	/25	Total.
Privies converted to pail-closets	23	15	26	6	10	80
" " " W.C's	5	2	-	-	-	7
Pail-closets converted to W.C's	11	17	16	23	6	73

During the 5 years 23% of the privies in the District have been eliminated. I hope, however, to see a speeding-up of this work during the next few years.

Scavenging:- The removal of refuse and night-soil in Lutterworth is done by direct labour under the supervision of the Surveyor. In 8 other parishes shown in the subjoined synopsis it is removed weekly by contract. For many years I have advocated that all villages with over 40 inhabited houses should be provided with systematic scavenging of night-soil and refuse: for I regard this as a condition precedent to the effective abolition of insanitary pits without the subsequent likelihood of water pollution through the emptying of pails near wells. Villages unprovided with public scavenging almost invariably present a series of insanitary accumulations close to inhabited houses or wells. It is to be regretted that there is no enactment enjoining some such provision as I now suggest for those villages, whether here or elsewhere, which are still unscavenged.

In my last Annual Report I directed attention to the necessity for public scavenging in Gilmorton, Dunton Bassett and Claybrooke Magna. The last named is now scavenged weekly, and it becomes my duty to urge you to deal similarly with Dunton Bassett & Gilmorton. In Gilmorton the nuisance is accentuated owing to refuse existing in heaps at the rear of dwelling-houses & being dumped at either end of the village. A suitable tip for refuse is required at Bitteswell.

SYNOPSIS OF SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Parish X	Nature of sewers	No. of Outfalls.	Dist. from Outfalls to Brook.	Degree of Pollution of Brook.	Approximate No. of Privies	No. of W.C's Closets.	System of Scavenging.
Arnesby (273)	Socket pipes	1	900 yds.	Not noticeable	7	46	Contractor.
Ashby Magna (261)	Tiles & socket pipes.	2	850 yds.	do. do.	4	43	None
Ashby Parva (130)	do. do.	3	1200 "	do. do.	10	16	None
Bitteswell (351)	do. do.	2	600 yds. into brook	do. do. noticeable	10	41	Contractor.
Broughton Astley (1,294)	do. do.	8	into brook	marked	9	260	do.
Bruntingthorpe (225)	Brick tiles & socket pipes.	2	250 yds. into brook	Not noticeable Noticeable	10	34	do.
Catthorpe (136)	Tiles & socket pipes.	3	150 yds.	Not noticeable.	7	12	None.
Claybrooke Magna (330)	Brick, tiles & socket pipes.	4	700 yds.	do. do.	9	48	Contractor
Claybrooke Parva (74)	Socket pipes	1	200 yds.	do. do.	3	8	None
Cotesbach (124)	Tiles & Socket P.	1	700 yds.	do. do.	12	4	None

x The figures in brackets are the Census populations.

Parish x	Nature of Sewers	No. of Outfalls.	Dist. from Outfalls to Brook.	Degree of Pollution of Brook.	Approximate No. of Privies	Approximate No. of Pail Closets	W.C.'s	System of Scavenging.
Dunton Bassett (523)	Tiles & socket pipes.	2	800 yds.	Not noticeable.	15	76	9	None
Frolesworth (220)	do. do.	2	700 yds.	do. do.	12	28	6	None
Gilmorton (467)	Brick & socket P.	2	1000 yds.	do. do.	13	69	6	None
Kilworth North (375)	do. do.	1	Sewage disposal wks.	do. do.	12	45	19	None
Kilworth Sth. (376)	Tiles & Socket P.	3	60 yds	Noticeable	10	72	12	None
Kimcote & Walton (471)	do. do.	5	300 yds	do.	24	71	5	None
Leire (298)	do. do.	4	1200 yds.	Not do.	6	42	6	None
Lutterworth (2092)	Socket pipes	1	Sewage Dis. Works.	do. do.	6	59	487	Direct labour
Misterton (511)	do. (not jointed)	1	Into brook	Noticeable	9	68	11	Contractor.
Peatling P. (117)	Tiles	Several	do. do.	do.	11	14	6	None
Peatling M. (172)	Tiles & socket p.	2	350 yds.	do.	20	19	3	do.
Shawell (181)	Tiles	Several	Into brook	do.	21	8	2	do.
Shearsby (160)	Brick & tiles	1	do. do.	do.	9	33	0	do.
Swinford (338)	Tiles & Socket p.	3	1000 yds.	Not do.	10	24	29	Contractor
Ullesthorne (402)	do. do.	3	500 yds.	do. do.	9	53	10	Contractor.
Willoughby Water-leas (210)	Tiles	2	300 yds.	do. do.	15	21	1	None

Sanitary Inspection of the Area 1925.

Total number of complaints received during the year....	16
" " " inspections made for all purposes.....	1317
" " " notices served - 242. Informal - 219. Statutory - 23.	
" " " summonses issued.....	nil

Insanitary Houses (Public Health Act, 1875)

No. of houses inspected - 92	No. cleansed - 27
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Smoke Nuisances:-

No. of observations - 0.	Nuisances abated - 0
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Overcrowding:-

No. of houses inspected - 92.	" " - 3
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Offensive accumulations:-

No. inspected - 29.	" " -29
---------------------	---------

Scavenging:-

Ashpits	No. of new provided	nil
	No. converted to ashbins	15
Ashbins	No. of new provided	37

Infectious Diseases:-

Houses	No. inspected	32
	No. of inspections	38
No. disinfected	(a) Houses	32
	(b) Schoolrooms	7

A steam disinfecter is available.

Other details of Sanitary Inspection are included under the various headings.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations:-

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District and there are no Canal Boats. There is one Offensive Trade - a tripe dresser's established at Shearsby. Six inspections were made and no definite contraventions were found, the general conditions being fairly satisfactory.

Schools:-

For many years I have made systematic and detailed reports on all, or nearly all, the Public Elementary Schools in the Combined Districts. There are about 160 such schools

and year by year great improvements, chiefly in cleanliness ventilation and general sanitation, have accrued in many of them. I now inspect them only as required. Speaking generally the schools in the Lutterworth District are by no means below the average for country schools and some of them are excellent.

IV. HOUSING.

General Housing Conditions:-

Speaking generally the housing conditions are neither below nor above the average for agricultural Rural Districts. Save in the parishes of Lutterworth and Broughton Astley and perhaps in a few others the population has for many years been decreasing. When the Census was taken 65 out of 2,605 families (i.e. about 2½%) were living under definite conditions of overcrowding there being over 2 persons per room in their houses. In 1925, 92 overcrowded houses were inspected but it was found possible to ameliorate only four of these cases. During 1921 and 1922 eighty-eight houses were erected by the Council and 15 were built for private owners. Since then, that is during the past 3 years, 68 houses have been built privately 38 of these being subsidized. The Council's building programme was concentrated on Lutterworth and to a less extent on 4 other parishes. The privately owned houses were more generally distributed. The total of all these houses for the five years is 171.

What is needed in this, as in most similar Rural Districts is "re-conditioning", and herein lies the finest field for State assistance and for County or District assistance in connection with rural housing. What we have to bear in mind is that, save in respect of persons employed in other Districts or their equivalent, the actual number of houses in many of the parishes is ample or nearly ample so that we need not add to their number in any parish in which for the same or a smaller outlay the existing houses can be brought up to modern standards of comfort and

habitability. A subsidy is needed, and badly needed, for the sanitary and internal modernization of many of your rural houses without impairing the picturesque. In a number of parishes there is, however, an undoubted shortage of small cottages and in respect of these parishes my advice is that in the first instance private enterprise should be encouraged to the uttermost by offering an enhanced subsidy. If with this additional stimulus private enterprise should fail to yield such houses as are urgently needed the necessary provision should then be made by the Council. The most pressing need in this District, apart from re-conditioning, is for small houses or cottages. Those of a non-parlour type and three or even two bedrooms. Two bedroom non-parlour houses would supply a real need at a price far below the average spent on Council Houses.

1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

- (a) Total 21
- (b) With State assistance under the
Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924.
 - (1) By Local Authority..... nil
 - (2) By other bodies or persons.... 15

1. Unfit Dwelling-houses.

- Inspection - (1) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 92
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected & recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910. 92
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. 11
- (4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 38

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authorities or their officers. 21

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act 1925. | nil |
| (B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts. | |
| (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | 17 |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice - (a) by owners | 17 |
| (b) " Local Authority in deft. of owners. | nil |
| (C) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 & 15 of the Housing Act 1925. | |
| (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders. | 11 |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. | 11 |
| (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit. | 4 |
| (4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. | 5 |
| (5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. | 5 |

V. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk. The Sanitary Inspector submits the following particulars for the year:-

<u>Retail Purveyors.</u>	(a) Register - No. on	39
	(b) Premises - Total No. of insps.	104
	No. of contraventions found	7
	No. found to require -	
	(1) Cleansing	7
	(2) Structural or sanitary improvements.	-
<u>Wholesale Traders and Producers.</u>	(a) Register - No. on	227
	(b) Premises - No. of inspections	
	(1) Total	451
	(2) In milking time	78
	No. of contraventions found	61
	No. found to require -	
	(1) Cleansing	46
	(2) Structural or san. imprs.	15

The Sanitary Inspector has devoted a great deal of time and attention to the supervision of milk supplies and advantage has been taken of the facilities offered by the County

Council for the bacteriological examination of samples. Of 48 samples taken during the year 40 were pronounced 'good' 7 were 'fair', none were 'moderate' and one was 'bad'. Thirty-seven of the 'good' samples reached or exceeded Grade A standard of purity. This is a really excellent record. It is the best of 13 Districts in the County from which a total of 589 samples were examined. It is in itself a demonstration of what can be done by assiduous supervision combined with the loyal co-operation of Producers and it shows that it is not unreasonable to ask that all milk sold to the public should reach Grade A standard of purity though not necessarily certified as such.

Side by side with the bacteriological examination of milk samples the systematic inspection of herds has been continued and the Council's Veterinary Inspector, Mr. Wm. L. Gascoyne, M.R.C.V.S. reports as follows:-

"I have visited 367 holdings and inspected 4393 cows. Five cows were affected with Tuberculosis and two with Johne's disease. All were immediately slaughtered. 118 cows had disease of the udder in some form or other and I gave instructions that the milk from these animals was not to be used for human consumption. I am pleased to say that the general improvement in the cows in the District as mentioned in my last report has been well maintained."

Meat:-

There are 19 Slaughter Houses in the District. In 1920 there were 15 and at the beginning of 1925 there were 18. 252 inspections were made during the year, 181 being at time of slaughter. There is no difficulty in carrying out the order with regard to these inspections. The slaughter houses are on the whole fairly well kept cleansing and limewashing being ordered where necessary.

There were no seizures of diseased meat tuberculous or otherwise but 3 parcels were surrendered.

There were 42 inspections of meat stalls or shops one contravention as to handling being reported.

Other Foods:-

Four parcels of unsound food were surrendered. Bakehouses

are regularly inspected and are very well kept. Two nuisances were abated.

VI PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1925 were as follows:-

District	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Encephalitis Lethgica.	Erysipelas
Arnesby	-	-	-	1	-
Broughton Astley	1	2	-	-	-
Gilmorton	1	-	-	-	-
Kimcote & Walton	-	2	-	-	-
Lutterworth	-	-	1	-	-
Misterton	1	-	-	-	-
Peatling Magna	-	1	-	-	-
Swinford	-	1	-	-	1
Totals:-	3	6	1	1	1

Two cases of Scarlet Fever, four of Diphtheria and one of Enteric Fever were admitted to the Isolation Hospitals.

In addition to the above the following cases of Tuberculosis were notified:-

District	Respiratory.	Others.
Broughton Astley	4	-
Claybrooke Magna	1	-
Cotesbach	1	-
Dunton Bassett	2	-
Gilmorton	1	-
North Kilworth	-	1
South "	1	-
Lutterworth	4	2
Peatling Parva	1	-
Ullesthorpe	1	-
Willoughby Waterleys	-	1
Totals:-	16	4

The Tuberculosis cases & deaths are classified as follows:-

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Other forms.		Respiratory		Other Forms.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1 and under 5 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 " " 10 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 " " 15 "	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 " " 20 "	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 " " 25 "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 " " 35 "	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
35 " " 45 "	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
45 " " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals:-	11	5	2	2	2	3	^x 1	-

x At Leicester Royal Infirmary.

One of the fatal cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis had not been previously notified.

The notifications of Infectious Diseases received during each of the past five years were as follows:-

Disease	1921	/22	/23	/24	/25	Total	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	5	6	4	5	6	26	13	5
Scarlet Fever	3	4	-	10	3	20	3	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-
Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	36
Encephalitis) Lethargica.)	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	1
Erysipelas	3	-	1	-	1	5	-	-
Respiratory) Tuberculosis)	10	11	7	16	16	60	(approx.) 16	28
Other forms of Tuberculosis)	2	2	1	1	4	10	-	5

For the 5 years under review the Attack Rate (i.e. the average annual number of cases per 1000 of the population) from Diphtheria is 0.50 and the Attack Rate from Scarlet Fever is 0.38. The corresponding rates for England & Wales are 1.29 and 2.65. The death-rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis is 0.54 per

1000, a figure which compares most favourably with the rate for the country as a whole which is about 0.88 and also with that of the County. It is still more satisfactory to record an average of only one death per annum from other forms of Tuberculosis. There can be no doubt whatever that the systematic veterinary inspection of cattle combined with the measures which are being taken to improve the purity of milk will continue to play an integral part in reducing the incidence of surgical Tuberculosis especially in young children.

In connection with the diagnosis and supervision of Consumption it should be noted that during 1925 twenty-nine examinations of sputa for tubercle bacilli were made at the County Laboratory. The total number of examinations made at this laboratory during the year was 3,561 of which the following were for this District:

Milk examinations.....	48
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli.....	29
Throat swabs for Diphtheria.....	12
Sewage & Water analyses.....	8
Hairs for Ringworm.....	6
(collected by School Nurses)	
Widal's Test for Typhoid Fever..	3
Differential Blood Counts.....	3
Urine for T. B.	<u>1</u>
<u>Total:-</u>	<u>110</u>

It is not easy to appraise and it would be difficult to over-estimate the value which the public is day by day deriving from the scientific investigations conducted in this laboratory, they not only simplifying the prevention of infectious disease but enabling us to exercise a degree of efficiency in its administrative control which, whatever its shortcomings, would be otherwise unattainable.

Factories and Workshops:-

1. Inspection:-

Factories	No. of inspections	14
(including Factory Laundries)	Written Notices etc.	nil
Workshops	No. of inspections	27
(Including Wshp. Laundries)	Written notices	7

2. Defects Found.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:-

Want of cleanliness	Found	5
	Remedied	5
Sanitary accommodation (unsuitable or defective)	Found	2
	Remedied	2

Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:- nil

No instances of outwork on unsuitable premises have come under observation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. E. O'CONNOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

Kirby Muxloe,
Nr. Leicester.
June 21st, 1926.

